THREE ROUTES TO PEKIN.

DIFFICULTIES WITH WHICH THE ALLIES ARE CONTENDING.

Smoonveniences of the Trip to Tientsin by Boat — Worse Lot of Him Who Travels by Land — Experiences With Mad and Dust That the Chinese Greatly Prefer to Railroads.

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There is no other eighty miles in the world too day which is attracting so much attention as the eighty miles of space between Tientsin and Pekin, and it is the problem of transportation and travel over this eighty miles that is engrossing the experts of Europe, America and Japan. Hannibal and Napoleon crossed the Alps, but I doubt if that was a feat which required better engineering or more endurance than would be required to transport an army from Tientsin to Pekin during the months of July and August and a part of September. Winter's cold stimulates to greater exertion; summer's heat only enervates. Climbing mountains in winter fills men's blood with fire; wading through mud and water and misamic swamps in the heat of summer fills men's blood with milers and any say as a processing the expert of Europe. America and Pekin as the condition of the road between Tientsin to Pekin whole army in the cold of the Alps, but It soon spoils on an August day in the heat of a Chinese plain.

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Food can be keep for a whole army in the cold of the Aips, but it soon spoils on an August day in the heat of a Chinese pialai.

The trip from Tientain to Pekin under ordinary circumstances may be made in three ways: first, by boat; second, by dirt road; third, by railroad, and as we have made the trip in all three ways, and at all seasons of the year, a description of how we made it may not provide the trip in all three ways, and at all seasons of the year, a description of how we made it may not provide the trip in all three ways, and at all seasons of the year, a description of how we made it may not provide the trip in all three ways, and at all seasons of the year, a description of how we made it may not provide the trip in all three ways, and at all seasons of the year, a description of how we made it may not provide the trip in all three ways.

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An American in Pekin who whehe coin in the trip in the trip in the trip in all three ways.

An American in Pekin who whehe coin of Affairs it is easy to understand. We chose the latter method and started from Tientsin or binself go to Tientsin to be married. We chose the latter method and started from Tingchou on a bright day in the early part of June. It was in the evening when we welkhed anchor, which we did by unhooking the anchor, which we did by unhooking the anchor from the shore, the work when we welkhed anchor, which we did by unhooking the anchor from the shore, the work was not quite fair and so our boatten concluded to row rather than hoist the sails. We travelled until about to o'clock when we dropped anchor by hooking ourselves to the bank out in the open country. The next morning the wind was blowing so strong as to make it almost impossible to travel, but we insisted upon moving and offered extra money for extra work. About 10 o'clock however, the wind

landed their first troops. We remained at Chemultpo two weeks and then went to Soul, where we stayed two weeks, when we were asked to leave by the secretary of the legation, the present Minister, Dr Allen. We left there at sunset, and at 5 o'clock the next morning the Japanese took the Corean King prisoner. We took passage on a river boat which was so crowded that we had nowhere to sleep but upon the hurricane deck, and when we arrived at Chemultpo we discovered that the steamers, had all been taken off to be used as transports so that we could not return to Tientsin.

After two weeks, Capt. Rodgers of H. M. S. Archer offered to take us to Chefoo, and after two weeks here we returned to Tientsin.

Now came the trip back to Pekin. We hired a boat and started about 3 o clock in the afternoon with a fair wind. We pushed or pulled ourselves with boathooks un through the maze of barges and boats until we had passed through the second bridge of boats, when we hoisted our sail and started on what promised to be the first pleasant sail of our honeymoon. Soon we discovered that the whole country was flooded, and just after we passed the native city of Tientsin the boatmen left the river course and turned off on a branch which had formed a deep stream in an old roadbed. The Chinese have a saying that "an old road will become a river and an old woman a mother-in-law," and we found the first half of the proverb to be literally true.

After passing away from the main bed of the river for a little distance we found the whole country was flooded, and it was not long until we were sailing through a cornfield. As the sun went down in the west the moon came up in the east, and we continued to sail, very

we left our boy with the stores on the boat and we sent a man treat both the delays, difficulties and aggregations, we will be a supported to the store of the store of

CANADA'S FOREST WEALTH. Her Apparently Inexhaustible Supply of Spruce Suitable for Pulp.

OTTAWA, Aug. 17.-The award of the grand prize to Canada for her forestry exhibit at the Paris Exposition was not unexpected. The exhibit is a collective one from the whole Dominion, and it occupies little more than 1,000 square feet of space. It is made up of a very complete representation of the Canadian woods, with the principal articles exported from Canada in a semi-manufactured form. Of the 121 species of trees indigenous to Canada, twentysix are included in the exhibit, the remainder being of small economic value or of rare occurrence. No other country is so rich in forests, and it is not surprising that the Canadian authorities bent all their energies in making this exhibit complete in order to demonstrate to the

world this principal source of Canada's wealth. Much attention was given in the endeavor to impress the European paper manufacturer information upon this subject have been col-lated and printed by the Government for cis-

stances. Not only is Canadian pulp spruce of exceptionally good quality for paper manufacture, but the forests are the largest in the world, comparatively easy of access, and possess abundant water power. The supply in Canada is virtually unlimited, and the area of growth may be regarded as almost conterminus with the geographical boundaries of the Dominion. From the Labrador peninsula on the east, and along the northern shores of the St. Lawrence, the spruce grows abundantly, and

GAME EXHIBITS IN PARIS. A PINE DISPLAY MADE BY THE UNITED

The Show of the World's Resources in the Way of Forestry, Fishing and Hunting-Canadian Woods Take a Prize - Wild Game From All Over - French Art in Nature. Copyright 1900 by V. Gribayedoff.

Paris, Aug. 11.—It was an admirable idea for the exhibition authorities to group in the same building the departments of forestry. fishing and hunting. The same individual is not interested in all these subjects, but at least there is a picturesque appearance of kinship between them all which makes the combined display extremely interesting and effective. The building devoted to these subjects stands

Seine, right at the edge of the Pont d'Iena and juts out conspicuously in the suberb vista that is presented, looking from the Trocadero toward the distant Chateau d'Eau. The struc-ture inside is an enlarged and elaborate edition of a forest shooting box and appears to be entirely of hewn timber. The main entrance is on the level of the wide promenade that continues in a straight line from the Trocadero steps to the furthermost end of the Champ de Mars. Being built, however, on the slope of the hill just at the water's edge the architect designed a lower story which should be on a level with the terrace bordering the river. This plan afforded a convenient and effective method of presenting the general exhibit, further facilitated by the erection of an extensive gallery running completely around the

wide and long building. The interior aspect as observed through the capacious doorway tempts the passer-by to enter, and when he enters his eye falls upon such an interminable range of interesting things most interestingly displayed that he is not likely to leave the huge palace until he has made a thorough tour of it.

Looking out, as if awaiting the chance to dash off into the open air of freedom, one sees here a big herd of deer, and there, peeping from behind trees in a dense wood, wild bears, foxes, wolves and the countless denizens of the forest The branches of the trees overhead are weighed down with winged creatures of every size and race, some eye-dazzling with their plumage. This is a sort of vestibule suggestion of the

down with winged creatures of every size and race, some eye-dazzling with their plumage. This is a sort of vestibule suggestion of the meny things within.

The main area, running all the width of the building and stretching back to a depth of about 125 feet, is occupied by the French exhibit. Naturally it is far and away the largest, but is not by any means the most varied or comprehensive. This is easily understood, indeed it is a matter of surprise, that France, not much bigger than one of our States, and occupied by a population of thirty-six millions, should have any forest stretches at all or that there should be any wild animals still left in a country so overrun with the human species. The French exhibit, however, is rich in samples of timber and contains a varied representation of the sea, river and stream fish of the country that atones for the paucity of big and little game. Nothing if not artistic the French have presented their exhibits in the forestry, hunting and fishing sections in a manner that captivates all visitors. At every turn one falls upon some entrancing stage setting, representing a densely wooded corner of the forest of Fontainebieau; a Normandy fishing beach, a wild bear hunt in Picardy, a group of sponge-gatherers cutting the product from the semi-merged rock in a French colony, and Arcachon oystermen rowing home after a busy day. All these tableaux represent their subjects to the life, the surroundings enhancing the effect incalculably. Then there are the latest things in the way of fishing tackle (for, be it understood, three out of every five Frenchmen of the city and country are ardent fishermen) and as fine a display of game and varied implements of the chase as the most enthusiastic sportsman could conjure in his sweetest dream.

The timber exhibit of France is displayed in several fashions. Photographs are shown of the tallest, the stoutest and the densest trees as seen in life. Huge blocks of wood are also scattered artistically about to show the display of any other country

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of white birds that fly through that land of sunahins. Three specimens of these anowhued songsters are exhibited, the Hakee Bountehle, about the size of a sparrow; the Bountehle, about the size of a sparrow; the Spire Hato, which is almost as large as a partridge; and the Maku Jushimatu, that doesn't seem to be much bigger than a snowflake. All of them are absolutely unflecked by a single trace of darker hue.

The Swedish exhibit is devoted chiefly to a demonstration of the great timber-producing character of that country, but it is presented so picturesquely as to attract the attention of every one. The most conspicuous features are large models of a great sawmill on the coast of the kingdom, showing the port, incoming lumber barks, the mill, railway, workmen's homes, &c., all very lifelike and natural. Another model represents a bit of Swedish forest, peopled with its northland birds.

Holland's exhibit almost exclusively concerns her sea fisheries, illustrated by admir-

on the right, or Champ de Mars, shore of the

Another model represents a bit of Swedish forest, peopled with its northland birds.

Holland's exhibit almost exclusively concerns her sea fisheries, illustrated by admirable stage settings showing the fisher-folk in their typical costumes, going about their daily occupations in their qualit way. Other models give a view of a big establishment for salting herrings at Hardernlilk, and of an anchovy packing house at Volendam. The Ministry of the Interior also sends samples of Dutch timber, and specimens of the game birds of the little kingdom.

Hungary's exhibit is arranged to show the wild and interesting character of that country, with its rich forests, through which stalk savage bears and timid deer, and its rapidly rushing rivers filled with all varieties of fish. An unusual feature of the Hungarian display is the façade enclosing the exhibits, on which are hung enormous collections of antiers and antiered heads, lent for the occasion by such libustrious hunters as the Emperor Francis Joseph, the Grand Duke Joseph Augustus, and Counts Frederic Weuckhelm and Dyomis Almasy.

Our neighbor, Canada, is most worthly rep-

counts Frederic Weuckheim and Dyomis Almasy.

Our neighbor, Canada, is most worthily represented in the Forestry Building. Indeed, from the collection of precious or serviceable timbers sent, Canada makes much the best show of all the competing countries. Not only by prints is the Canadian lumber richness shown, but by blocks, planks, slabs, and suitable bits of furniture constructed from the representative timber. You are literally in a forest of wood, whose redolent odors permeate the whole place. Incidentally, some fine specimens of Canadian big game are shown wandering through the virgin woods or perched in the branches of mammoth trees.

When the judges visited the Forestry Building they, like every visitor, were most impressed by Canada's timber exhibit and that country received the first prize for the forest products. England's exhibit consists simply of implements of the chase and fishing: Spain's of her wood and cork industries: Germany shows only an ordinary collection of hunting guns; Austria contents herself with an instructive exposition of her forest and bird life and Belgium shows nothing but a collection of dressed furs.

AUTOMOBILES IN MILITARY USE. Experiments Prove That They May Be Used Successfully in Many Directions in War.

The immense advantages presented by automobiles have had a great fascination for progressive military men, but there are great difficulties in the way of their practical application. Nevertheless, all the great nations of the world have studied this subject more or less thoroughly, in order to determine the field, the extent and the limitations of their application in military science and the art of war. From the consensus of opinions the follow-

ing brief summary indicates the uses to which automobiles may be put in war: In the first place, they may be used for transporting rapidly strong detachments from one point to another, either in an advance to seize important points, or in the critical stage of a battle, to outflank the enemy or to pierce his line. There are many difficulties in the way, nowever, and the practical application in the field is a problem that has yet to be solved.

LIFE OF THE SHIPS' BOYS. THE MATERIAL FROM WHICH YAN-

REE MATES ARE MADE. xposed to Bi-Treatment on Deck if Not Below—Hardships of His Training—Prospects of Promotion — Reasons Why a Single Voyage Satisfies Most American Boys.

Copyright, 1900, by Morgan Robertson. Every deep-water American ship is suposed to carry two or three boys before the nast-usually as many as there are officers aft. These boys eat and sleep in the boys' room, small apartment in the forward house, and are not permitted to enter the forecastle in the watch below, for reasons connected with their noral welfare and future value as officers; for they are the material from which the Yankee mate is constructed, and as such must not be handicapped by too strong asympathy with men who must spend their lives forward. The protection of their morals afforded by their seclusion from the men, though strongly

insisted upon by skippers and owners, is not obvious. Saflors are a very ordinary class of workingmen, being neither exceptionally good nor bad, and their influence over boys in their company is about the same as would be that of other men living on shore, and will certainly compare favorably with that of the officers, who were once protected boys, and whose duties and ethics now require that they be a little more brutal, cynical and profane than are the men in the forecastle. Another, and a very excellent and honest reason for giving the boys a room by themselves, is that a tradition of seafaring, dating from antiquity, and similar to the fag system of English schools, makes it incumbent on the weaklings in the forecastle to do the menial work in the watch below. This is customary in the ships of all nations. Where a boy or ordinary seaman is in the forecastle he cleans up, fills the lamp, brings the meals from the galley, and often washes clothes for others when he ought to be asleep. It does him no good, and English shipowners were the first to recognize it-American owners following suit in the construction of the crews' quarters, but without adopting the excellent apprentice system which makes it possible for an English gentleman's son to become a ship's officer and remain a gentleman. But, though a boy in an American ship is im-

mune from ill-treatment in the watch belowexcept from the inevitable bully of the boys' room-he receives his full share on deck while at work. He is usually of an adventurous disposition or he would not be on board ship and has obtained the berth through the influence of family friends or relatives. He is very often a close student of the cheap nautical literature which tells of "The Boy Captain," "The Boy Mutineer," "The Boy Private," and such heroes, and goes on board with a great many things to unlearn before his mind will be in condition to receive and assimilate facts. He may know in a general way the names of the masts, some of the sails and ropes, and a few of the ship's appurtenances; but he finds the knowledge of little avail against his colossal ignorance of what is required of him, and until he learns, through cursing and bitter objurgations, how to keep out of his own and the officers' way, his life on deck is miserable. He is not even available for running errands, for he does not recognize the names of things he is sent for, even when properly enunciated. How can he, when no nautical dictionary contains half of the nouns and phrases in common use at sea? What can be made of this, roared at him at six feet distance: "Hare, you, bo-o-y. Gwan down to the lazer-hat 'n' over 'n' the wing ye'll find an earing. Bring it up."

The order is intelligible only, to a sailer who unlearn before his mind will be in condition to

however, and the practical application in the field is a problem that has yet to be solved.

In France experiments have been carried on under a technical commission since October, is soft and a trials, with a view to determining what may find application in the military service.

During the manœuvres of 1898 the reservists were authorized to use automobiles, and the latter were thus subjected to test under the most varied circumstances. Gen. Jamont, is for example, after the first battle, dismounted from his horse, entered his automobile and made the tour of the cantomments of his troops, visiting on the way his principal field depot of supply. He was thus able to make in a very short time a circuit of about fifty miles and to see for himself, without fatigue, the exact position and condition of his command, a feat which would have been quite impossible with horses alone. The extent of modern battlefields has rendered it necessary for the commanding genands every elocit is constantly made to apply in the army the results of all progress in the continuation and materiance of the practical trials, with a view to having them distributed to the different genal staffs. All these vehing and at night. On one occasion two of them were sent out in the night with a bundle of printed orders, maps, &c., with a view to having them distributed to the troops before the very short since the problem of the mance of things had been dearn and the same of things he and the staffs. All these vehing and at night. On one occasion two of them were sent out in the night with a bundle of printed orders, maps, &c., with a view to having them distributed to the troops before the commanders, from the problem of the repair and constructive work and the problem of the repair and constructive work and the problem of the repair and constructive work and the problem of the repair and constructive work and the problem of the repair and constructive work and the search of the problem of

jacket, and a few light suits of dungaree, with slipper and straw hats, is none too large an outfit for a long voyage. And even with this stock a sailor will be lucky if he can get through a bad gale without sleeping in wet clothes, or through a voyage without drawing on the captain's slop-chest.

It is contended by those interested in seamen if it is contended by those interested in seamen of the treatment of sailors in American ships. This is only partly true. They go to sea in large numbers, shipping and stowing away in sloops, schooners, brigs, barks and ships; and there is a cadet system in force in the mail steamers somewhat similar to the English appentice system which attracts a great many. As long as healthy and adventurous temperaments are evolved in our home and school life, boys enough to man every ship afloat will be found ready to adopt this strenuous life. But fully two-thirds of those whose fate takes them aboard deep-waters ships quit the sea after a voyage—not an account of the danger, discomfort and necessary hard work—because of the kicks, blows and ourses given them, the epithets applied to them and the "driving"—the unnecessary work for which they are kept up in their watch below. The remaining third are the thick-skinned bullies of the boys room; and from this class are drawn the officers and captains of our deep-water ships.

VALUABLE FARM LAND. Mr. Millard's Quarter-Acre Ginseng Patch Yields \$25,000 This Year.

From the St. Louis Republic. Perhaps the most valuable quarter acre of ground in the world is situated in one corner of the private garden of a country merchant living in Houston, Texas county, Mo. The income from this little patch of ground in 1900 is enough to pay a 10 per cent, dividend on a quarter of a million dollars. A rejected offer made for its product in 1901 was for a cum sufficient to pay a 10 per cent. dividend on \$540,000. An offer of \$100,000 cash made for the ground was refused as quickly as made. This patch of Missouri is planted in ginseng.

The country merchant who owns it is G. F.

Millard, who has lived in Texas county all his life, who made a modest fortune in the mercantile business, who tried stock farming as a "side line" and suffered a heavy loss, and who then, although still continuing in the mercantile business, took up the study and culture of ginseng. He was prompted to try to raise ginseng because the United States Department of Agriculture stated officially that it could not be successfully grown in the United States Mr. Millard has unlimited faith in Missouri he thinks it has the finest soil and the best climate in the temperate zone. When he saw that the Department of Agriculture said ginseng could be raised elsewhere, but not in this country, he pondered awhile and then decided to see if he could not prove the Department didn't know what it was talking about.

So he got a few ginseng roots from Kentucky and planted them in rich bottom soll. They came up, but a flood washed all of them away. He tried another planting, this time selecting a spot of ground about ten feet by four feet, in a corner of his garden in town. This crop failed. He tried again at the same place. The third crop was almost a total failure, but not quite. By this time, however, he had learned much about ginseng, and his fourth crop, small as it was, was a success. This was encouragement at last, and Mr. Millard went at the cultivation of his fifth crop with some degree of certainty. He enlarged his patch to about an eighth of an acre. Since then he has been succeeding admirably. Each year he added more ground until he had a quarter of an acre planted in ginseng. Each succeeding crop has been several times better than its predecessor, and now even Mr. Milard's neighbors and the scientists who for nine years have been doubting him are forced to admit that he has solved the question of ginseng culture in the United States.

Not until this year has Mr. Millard consented to dispose of a single plant, root or seed of his ginseng stock. Every seed was carefully preserved and planted by him the following spring. He was determined that his stock should not run low. But this year he feels that he has enough stock for himself, and that he can spare some to others who wish to embark in ginseng culture. He has closed one contract for \$16,000 worth of roots and seeds, to be delivered to a New York man when the crop is gathered in September. Other contracts for sums ranging upward from \$25 bring the total amount of sales for this year close to \$25,000. All of this supply has come from the quarter acre tract. A year ago Mr. Millard planted another half acr climate in the temperate zone. When he saw that the Department of Agriculture said gin-

EGGS. ROLLING RILEY'S

SUPPOSED DISCOVERY OF A CHEAP FOOD FOR CHICKENS.

Chickens Grew Fat and Sleepy on It Their Eggs Got to Shaking, Though, and Their Chicks Couldn't Walk Straight-Ef-ect of the Chickenson a W. C. T. U. Banquet, "When-the eggs began to display such an

sults Riley should have investigated the matter," remarked the ex-President of the Blue Feather Fanciers' Club. "but he was so absorbed in seeking a cheap poultry food that he paid little attention to the peculiarities of the eggs, nor did he give much more heed when the chicks hatched from the eggs displayed the characteristics of a person under the influence of liquor. To be sure, it struck him as strange that the chicks should have such a roll in their gait, but the thought that brewers' grains as food had anything to do with it never entered his head. It was when a number of the rolling chickens were served at the W. C. T. U. banquet that Riley began to think that there must be something wrong and made a change in the chickens' food.

"You see," continued the ex-breeder of prize poultry, "Riley was an enthusiastic fancier and was continually making experiments. He had made a number of important discoveries, but the thing that he was most anxious to discover was a cheap poultry food. With three or four hundred chickens the item of food was quite important, and Riley was continually looking to lessen this expense. He knew that brewers' grains was used to feed cows and he figured that if they could stand it the chickens should be able to. It was worth trial anyhow, and he brought home a quantity,

"The first lot was eagerly swallowed by the hens, and as each succeeding lot was eaten with the same eagerness and apparent relish he thought that the perfect food had been discovered. The eggs laid by the hens fed upon the grain seemed larger and heavier, and the hens grew fat. The brewers' grains had been used about ten days before any eggs were shipped to market. But that first shipment brought woe to the heart of Riley. Out of two hundred dozen shipped some ten dozen were broken. Riley made a loud protest against what he called the express company's carelessness. but the protest was the best he got. The agent even had the nerve to say that the eggs must have been broken before they were placed in his charge. Riley wouldn't stand for anything like that, and told the agent so pretty

"But the next shipment caused the same rouble. This time the agent was ready for Riley when he came in to register a kick. 'Look here, Riley,' he exclaimed, 'this game is too strong. You must take more care in packing those eggs or we wont carry them; see? There's something wrong with the hen fruit, Every blamed egg shakes in its case like a man with the tremens. What are you feeding your hens, anyway? Cheap booze?' "Riley was naturally a peaceable man, but

this insinuation could not be allowed to pass unrebuked. 'Now, me gay young man in the dinky blue coat and the band hat,' says he, 'don't you get too gay and festive with your Uncle Riley. There isn't anything the matter with those eggs nor the way they are packed. If the soulless corporation you misrepresent can't handle those eggs more carefully, some other concern will carry them to market. And when you talk about cheap booze for hens when you talk about cheap boose for hens you're making a great mistake. While there are no white-ribbon hens in my chicken yard, there are no liquor-soaked ones either. And as for the eggs shaking about, if the company would put in an agent whose hands weren't continually giving evidence of the friendship he maintains for the distilleries, there would be no shaking ages.'

when the crop is gathered in September. Other contracts for sums ranging upward from \$25 bring the total amount of sales for this year close to \$25,000. All of this supply has come from the quarter acre tract. A year ago Mr. Millard planted another half acre in glaseng. This tract is situated about three miles west of Houston, in a corner of what was Mr. Millard's prospective stock farm. This is not an experiment: it is a development, planted and cultivated after exact scientific methods. None of the plants in this half-acre patch are yet productive, but Mr. Millard expects to begin selling from them next year. Marion S. Millard has an indirect interest with his uncle in the culture of ginseng, and has spent most of his time in the last few years in a study of the plant and its peculiarities, under the tutelage of Mr. Millard the elder. Young Mr. Millard talks interestingly of ginseng.

"Uncle Frank has been called a crank on the subject of ginseng," and the young man. "He has been criticized, derided and boldly laughed at. Now he is not regarded as a crank but as years mart man. People who used to laugh

article, under the turbane of Mr. Millard talls innecessing.

"I note Frank has been called a crank to the has been citized, devided and tolds! amphillar to the second of the property of the second of the property of the second of the property of the pro